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LHEWLETT-PACKARD COMPANY
INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ADMINISTRATION
P.O. BOX 272400, 3404 E. HARMONY RD.
FORT COLLINS, CO 80527-2400

EXAMINER

LY, NGHI H

ART UNIT PAPER NUMBER

2686

DATE MAILED: 12/19/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 09/885,289	Applicant(s) WATERS ET AL.	
	Examiner Nghi H. Ly	Art Unit 2686	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 27 September 2005.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-31, 33-36 and 38-72 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-31, 33-36 and 38-72 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

3. Claims 1-31, 33-36, and 38-72 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Przygoda, Jr. et al (US 6,373,389) in view of Irvin (US 6,297,737).

Regarding claim 1, Przygoda teaches a method of locating a missing item (see Abstract), capable of communicating its presence to a telecommunications device. (see fig.5, wireless connection between devices and column 17, lines 41-5 comprising:



(i) having a plurality of telecommunications devices establish which other piconet telecommunications devices are members of a network to which they belong at a particular point in time (also see fig.5, wireless connection between devices and column 17, lines 41-53 see "zone"),

(ii) having the communications devices create an activity log correlating at least time and the identity of which communications devices were in communication at that point in time (column 8, lines 51 to column 9, line 9, see "history logs"),

(iii) establishing whether the missing item is present in the current piconet of a said telecommunications device and/or reviewing the activity logs to establish whether a record exists of a historic network to which both the missing item and a contactable other communications device belonged at the time that the historic piconet existed (column 8, lines 51 to column 9, line 9, see "the last time the location of the item was identified by system 20").

Przygoda does not specifically disclose a piconet and a piconet telecommunications devices.

Irvin teaches a piconet and a piconet telecommunications devices (see column 2, lines 12-30 and column 5, lines 11-25).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide the above teaching of Irvin into the system of Przygoda in order to allow the user to conveniently determine the location of one or more items of interest in a piconet.

Regarding claim 2, Przygoda teaches the step of contacting said other device and establishing whether the missing item is part of the network that now includes other device (see fig.5, wireless connection between devices).

Przygoda does not specifically disclose a piconet and a piconet telecommunications devices.

Irvin teaches a piconet and a piconet telecommunications devices (see column 2, lines 12-30 and column 5, lines 11-25).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide the above teaching of Irvin into the system of Przygoda in order to allow the user to conveniently determine the location of one or more items of interest in a piconet.

Regarding claim 3, Przygoda teaches each device creates its own activity log and stores it in itself, in its own memory (see column 6, lines 1-12 and see column 12, lines 54-62).

Przygoda does not specifically disclose a piconet and a piconet telecommunications devices.

Irvin teaches a piconet and a piconet telecommunications devices (see column 2, lines 12-30 and column 5, lines 11-25).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide the above teaching of Irvin into the system of Przygoda in order to allow the user to conveniently determine the location of one or more items of interest in a piconet.

Regarding claim 4, claim 4 is rejected with a similar reason as set forth in claim 3 above.

Regarding claim 5, claim 5 is rejected with a similar reason as set forth in claim 1 above.

Regarding claim 6, Przygoda teaches a method of locating a missing item (see Abstract). Przygoda does not specifically disclose the method having and said other piconet device be capable of long range telecommunication and having the search-requesting device contact said other device using its long range telecommunications capabilities.

Irvin teaches the method having and said other piconet device be capable of long range telecommunication and having the search-requesting device contact said other device using its long range telecommunications capabilities (see fig.2, wireless connection between mobile communication network and items 210, 202).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide the above teaching of Irvin into the system of Przygoda in order to allow the user to conveniently determine the location of one or more items of interest in a piconet.

Regarding claim 7, claim 7 is rejected with a similar reason as set forth in claim 1 above.

Regarding claim 8, Przygoda teaches having a cut off point beyond which the search does not backtrack for contacts (see fig.6, step "finish").

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Regarding claim 9, claim 9 is rejected with a similar reason as set forth in claim 6 above.

Regarding claim 10, Przygoda teaches sequentially asking those other devices that are identified from the activity log for information on whether the missing item is in their current piconet (see column 6, lines 13-31 and see column 7, lines 35-47).

Przygoda does not specifically disclose a piconet and a piconet telecommunications devices.

Irvin teaches a piconet and a piconet telecommunications devices (see column 2, lines 12-30 and column 5, lines 11-25).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide the above teaching of Irvin into the system of Przygoda in order to allow the user to conveniently determine the location of one or more items of interest in a piconet.

Regarding claim 11, claim 11 is rejected with a similar reason as set forth in claim 10 above.

Regarding claim 12, Przygoda teaches having the piconet devices record their geographical, or physical, location at the time that a piconet exists (see column 21, lines 58-67, column 22, lines 9-18 and see column 22, lines 35-46).

Przygoda does not specifically disclose a piconet and a piconet telecommunications devices.

Irvin teaches a piconet and a piconet telecommunications devices (see column 2, lines 12-30 and column 5, lines 11-25).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide the above teaching of Irvin into the system of Przygoda in order to allow the user to conveniently determine the location of one or more items of interest in a piconet.

Regarding claim 13, Przygoda teaches making network connection between a first device which has no inherent self-location abilities and another, second, device which does know its own location, and having the first device assume itself to be at the same, known, location as the second device (see fig.5, wireless connection between devices).

Przygoda does not specifically disclose a piconet and a piconet telecommunications device.

Irvin teaches a piconet and a piconet telecommunications device (see column 2, lines 12-30 and column 5, lines 11-25).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide the above teaching of Irvin into the system of Przygoda in order to allow the user to conveniently determine the location of one or more items of interest in a piconet.

Regarding claim 14, Przygoda teaches the creation of the activity logs of the devices occurs automatically without human intervention when the devices form a network (column 8, lines 51 to column 9, line 9, see "history logs").

Przygoda does not specifically disclose a piconet and a piconet telecommunications device.

Irvin teaches a piconet and a piconet telecommunications device (see column 2, lines 12-30 and column 5, lines 11-25).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide the above teaching of Irvin into the system of Przygoda in order to allow the user to conveniently determine the location of one or more items of interest in a piconet.

Regarding claim 15, Przygoda teaches a method of locating a missing item (see Abstract), the item being capable of communicating its presence to a telecommunications device (see fig.5, wireless connection between devices and column 17, lines 41-53 see "zone"), comprising:

(i) forming a short range network with a plurality of communications devices (also see fig.5, wireless connection between devices and column 17, lines 41-53 see "zone"),

(ii) having the communications devices establish which other communications devices are members of the network to which they belong at a particular point in time (also see fig.5, wireless connection between devices and column 17, lines 41-53 see "zone") and having the communications devices create an activity log correlating at least time and the identity of which communications devices were in communication at that point in time (column 8, lines 51 to column 9, line 9, see "history logs"),

(iii) establishing whether the missing item is present in the current network of a said communications device and/or reviewing the activity log to establish whether a record exists of a historic network to which both the missing item and a contactable other communications device belonged at the time that the historic network existed

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(column 8, lines 51 to column 9, line 9, see “the last time the location of the item was identified by system 20”), and

(iv) establishing whether there is a known location for the historic network which most recently had as a member the missing item (column 8, lines 51 to column 9, line 9, see “the last time the location of the item was identified by system 20” and see column 1, lines 49-65 and column 3, lines 48-57).

Przygoda does not specifically disclose a piconet and a piconet telecommunications device.

Irvin teaches a piconet and a piconet telecommunications device (see column 2, lines 12-30 and column 5, lines 11-25).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide the above teaching of Irvin into the system of Przygoda in order to allow the user to conveniently determine the location of one or more items of interest in a piconet.

Regarding claim 16, Przygoda teaches communicating the last known location of the missing item to the user of the method to enable them to consider whether to investigate that known location to see if the missing item can be found (see column 8, lines 54-63).

Regarding claim 17, claim 17 is rejected with a similar reason as set forth in claim 16 above.

Regarding claim 18, claim 18 is rejected with a similar reason as set forth in claim 16 above.

Regarding claim 19, claim 19 is rejected with a similar reason as set forth in claim 16 above.

Regarding claim 20, Przygoda teaches a telecommunications device having a piconet receiver capable of receiving information about members of a network to which the device temporarily belongs and a controller (see Przygoda, fig.5, wireless connection between devices and column 17, lines 41-53 see "zone"), wherein the controller is arranged in use to capture a network activity log when the device comes within network range of other network devices and to build up a log of which other devices were piconet members with the device and at what time that network existed (Przygoda, column 8, lines 51 to column 9, line 9, see "history logs").

Przygoda does not specifically disclose dual mode devices having both piconet capabilities and having long range telecommunication abilities, and to establish their long range telecommunication addresses of any such dual mode devices, and to receive a request to search for a missing item of known identity and upon such request is adapted to screen the activity log to identify historic piconet which contained the missing item and a dual mode device, and wherein the controller upon identifying such a dual mode device to contact it via long range telecommunications and to establish whether the missing item is in the current piconet of the dual mode device.

Irvin teaches dual mode devices having both piconet capabilities and having long range telecommunication abilities, and to establish their long range telecommunication addresses of any such dual mode devices (see fig.2, wireless connection between mobile communication network and items 210, 202), and to receive a request to search

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for a missing item of known identity and upon such request is adapted to screen the activity log to identify historic piconet which contained the missing item and a dual mode device (see fig.2, wireless connection between mobile communication network and items 210, 202), and wherein the controller upon identifying such a dual mode device to contact it via long range telecommunications and to establish whether the missing item is in the current piconet of the dual mode device (see column 2, lines 12-30 and column 5, lines 11-25).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide the above teaching of Irvin into the system of Przygoda in order to allow the user to conveniently determine the location of one or more items of interest in a piconet.

Regarding claim 21, claim 21 is rejected with a similar reason as set forth in claim 1 above.

Regarding claim 22, Przygoda teaches a device has memory and in which the controller is adapted to store the device's activity log in the memory of the device (see column 6, lines 1-12 and see column 8, lines 51 to column 9, line 9, see "history logs").

Regarding claim 23, claim 23 is rejected with a similar reason as set forth in claim 20 above.

Regarding claim 24, Przygoda teaches the controller has the capability of recording in the activity log the geographical location of the device and associating the position of the device at a point in time with the network members at that point in time (see Przygoda, column 6, lines 1-12).

Przygoda does not specifically disclose a piconet and a piconet telecommunications device.

Irvin teaches a piconet and a piconet telecommunications device (see column 2, lines 12-30 and column 5, lines 11-25).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide the above teaching of Irvin into the system of Przygoda in order to allow the user to conveniently determine the location of one or more items of interest in a piconet.

Regarding claim 25, Przygoda teaches a device has a location identifier (see column 21, lines 50-58).

Regarding claim 26, Przygoda teaches a device has a clock and is adapted to time-stamp piconet membership data at a particular point in time using its clock (see Przygoda, column 6, lines 8-12), or which is adapted to import the time from an external source and adapted to time stamp the details of which devices were members of the piconet at a certain time (see Przygoda, column 7, lines 36-47).

Przygoda does not specifically disclose a piconet and a piconet telecommunications device.

Irvin teaches a piconet and a piconet telecommunications device (see column 2, lines 12-30 and column 5, lines 11-25).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide the above teaching of Irvin into the system of

Przygoda in order to allow the user to conveniently determine the location of one or more items of interest in a piconet.

Regarding claim 27, Przygoda teaches a device is a portable mobile electronic device (see fig.5, devices in fig.5 are portable mobile electronic device).

Regarding claim 28, Przygoda teaches the controller is adapted to establish the telecommunications address of piconet members and store them so as to be able to retrieve them in order to contact them at some time in the future (see column 6, lines 1-12).

Regarding claim 29, claim 29 is rejected with a similar reason as set forth in claim 20 above.

Regarding claim 30, claim 30 is rejected with a similar reason as set forth in claim 20 above.

Regarding claim 31, claim 31 is rejected with a similar reason as set forth in claim 1 above.

Regarding claim 33, claim 33 is rejected with a similar reason as set forth in claim 1 above.

Regarding claim 34, claim 34 is rejected with a similar reason as set forth in claim 12 above.

Regarding claim 35, claim 35 is rejected with a similar reason as set forth in claim 12 above.

Regarding claim 36, Przygoda teaches the device has a location sensor adapted to provide details of the location of the device (see column 7, lines 14-22).

Regarding claim 38, Przygoda teaches a portable mobile electronic device (see fig.5, device in fig.5 a portable mobile electronic device).

Regarding claim 39, Przygoda teaches the controller having details of an associated item set associating a set of known items in a notional group, and the controller being adapted to monitor the network to which the device belongs and being adapted to generate an alarm when an item from said associated item set leaves the network (see Przygoda, column 6, lines 22-26).

Przygoda does not specifically disclose a piconet and a piconet telecommunications device.

Irvin teaches a piconet and a piconet telecommunications device (see column 2, lines 12-30 and column 5, lines 11-25).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide the above teaching of Irvin into the system of Przygoda in order to allow the user to conveniently determine the location of one or more items of interest in a piconet.

Regarding claim 40, claim 40 is rejected with a similar reason as set forth in claim 39 above.

Regarding claim 41, claim 41 is rejected with a similar reason as set forth in claim 39 above.

Regarding claim 42, Przygoda teaches a device according having a user-operable alarm cancellation input adapted to enable a user to stop an alarm (see

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column 6, lines 22-26, Przygoda inherently teaches user-operable alarm cancellation input adapted to enable a user to stop an alarm).

Regarding claim 43, Przygoda teaches the controller is adapted to generate a report analysing the network activity log and/or export the network activity log to another electronic device (Przygoda, column 8, lines 51 to column 9, line 9, see “history logs”).

Przygoda does not specifically disclose a piconet and a piconet telecommunications device.

Irvin teaches a piconet and a piconet telecommunications device (see column 2, lines 12-30 and column 5, lines 11-25).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide the above teaching of Irvin into the system of Przygoda in order to allow the user to conveniently determine the location of one or more items of interest in a piconet.

Regarding claim 44, claim 44 is rejected with a similar reason as set forth in claim 1 above.

Regarding claim 45, Przygoda teaches associating in the network activity log a time for membership of the network for network-capable articles (column 8, lines 51 to column 9, line 9, see “history logs”).

Przygoda does not specifically disclose a piconet and a piconet telecommunications device.

Irvin teaches a piconet and a piconet telecommunications device (see column 2, lines 12-30 and column 5, lines 11-25).

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Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide the above teaching of Irvin into the system of Przygoda in order to allow the user to conveniently determine the location of one or more items of interest in a piconet.

Regarding claim 46, claim 46 is rejected with a similar reason as set forth in claim 12 above.

Regarding claim 47, Przygoda teaches an associated set of network member articles whose presence in the network is tracked, and generating an alarm when an article of the associated set of network member articles leaves the network (see column 6, lines 22-26 and see column 19, lines 25-29).

Przygoda does not specifically disclose a piconet and a piconet telecommunications device.

Irvin teaches a piconet and a piconet telecommunications device (see column 2, lines 12-30 and column 5, lines 11-25).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide the above teaching of Irvin into the system of Przygoda in order to allow the user to conveniently determine the location of one or more items of interest in a piconet.

Regarding claim 48, Przygoda teaches generating a report analysing the contents of the network activity log (see column 6, lines 1-12 and see column 8, lines 51 to column 9, line 9, see "history logs").

Przygoda does not specifically disclose a piconet and a piconet telecommunications device.

Irvin teaches a piconet and a piconet telecommunications device (see column 2, lines 12-30 and column 5, lines 11-25).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide the above teaching of Irvin into the system of Przygoda in order to allow the user to conveniently determine the location of one or more items of interest in a piconet.

Regarding claim 49, claim 49 is rejected with a similar reason as set forth in claim 48 above.

Regarding claim 50, Przygoda teaches generating at least one of the following reports: (i) members of network at a particular time, (ii) history of network membership for a selected network member device, (iii) correlation of network membership for selected first and second network member devices, (iv) selected network device at selected physical location(s), (v) network member devices that have been at selected physical location(s) (see column 6, lines 1-12).

Przygoda does not specifically disclose a piconet and a piconet telecommunications device.

Irvin teaches a piconet and a piconet telecommunications device (see column 2, lines 12-30 and column 5, lines 11-25).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide the above teaching of Irvin into the system of

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Przygoda in order to allow the user to conveniently determine the location of one or more items of interest in a piconet.

Regarding claim 51, claim 51 is rejected with a similar reason as set forth in claim 20 above.

Regarding claim 52, claim 52 is rejected with a similar reason as set forth in claim 1 above.

Regarding claim 53, claim 53 is rejected with a similar reason as set forth in claim 1 above.

Regarding claim 54, claim 54 is rejected with a similar reason as set forth in claim 3 above.

Regarding claim 55, claim 55 is rejected with a similar reason as set forth in claim 20 above.

Regarding claim 56, claim 56 is rejected with a similar reason as set forth in claim 12 above.

Regarding claim 57, Przygoda teaches a device has a location identifier (see column 21, lines 50-58).

Regarding claim 58, Przygoda teaches a device has a clock and is adapted to time-stamp network membership data at a particular point in time using its clock (see column 6, lines 8-12), or which is adapted to import the time from an external source and adapted to time stamp the details of which devices were members of the piconet at a certain time (see column 7, lines 36-47).

Przygoda does not specifically disclose a piconet and a piconet telecommunications device.

Irvin teaches a piconet and a piconet telecommunications device (see column 2, lines 12-30 and column 5, lines 11-25).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide the above teaching of Irvin into the system of Przygoda in order to allow the user to conveniently determine the location of one or more items of interest in a piconet.

Regarding claim 59, claim 59 is rejected with a similar reason as set forth in claim 38 above.

Regarding claim 60, claim 60 is rejected with a similar reason as set forth in claim 3 above.

Regarding claim 61, claim 61 is rejected with a similar reason as set forth in claim 55 above.

Regarding claim 62, claim 62 is rejected with a similar reason as set forth in claim 55 above.

Regarding claim 63, claim 63 is rejected with a similar reason as set forth in claim 47 above.

Regarding claim 64, claim 64 is rejected with a similar reason as set forth in claim 47 above.

Regarding claim 65, claim 65 is rejected with a similar reason as set forth in claim 47 above.

Regarding claim 66, Przygoda teaches a user-operable alarm cancellation input adapted to enable a user to stop an alarm (see column 6, lines 22-26, Przygoda inherently teaches user-operable alarm cancellation input adapted to enable a user to stop an alarm).

Regarding claim 67, Przygoda teaches the controller is adapted to generate a report analysing the network activity log and/or export the network activity log to another electronic device (column 8, lines 51 to column 9, line 9, see "history logs").

Przygoda does not specifically disclose a piconet and a piconet telecommunications device.

Irvin teaches a piconet and a piconet telecommunications device (see column 2, lines 12-30 and column 5, lines 11-25).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide the above teaching of Irvin into the system of Przygoda in order to allow the user to conveniently determine the location of one or more items of interest in a piconet.

Regarding claim 68, claim 68 is rejected with a similar reason as set forth in claim 47 above.

Regarding claim 69, claim 69 is rejected with a similar reason as set forth in claim 47 above.

Regarding claim 70, claim 70 is rejected with a similar reason as set forth in claim 47 above.

Regarding claim 71, claim 71 is rejected with a similar reason as set forth in claim 66 above.

Regarding claim 72, claim 72 is rejected with a similar reason as set forth in claim 67 above.

Response to Arguments

4. Applicant's arguments filed 09/27/05 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

On pages 18 and 19 of Applicant's remarks, Applicant argues that there is no motivation to combine the references.

In response to applicant's argument that there is no suggestion to combine the references, the examiner recognizes that obviousness can only be established by combining or modifying the teachings of the prior art to produce the claimed invention where there is some teaching, suggestion, or motivation to do so found either in the references themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art. See *In re Fine*, 837 F.2d 1071, 5 USPQ2d 1596 (Fed. Cir. 1988) and *In re Jones*, 958 F.2d 347, 21 USPQ2d 1941 (Fed. Cir. 1992). In this case, the motivation to do so found in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art in order to allow the user to conveniently determine the location of one or more items of interest in a piconet. In addition, Applicant's attention is directed to the rejection of claim 1 above.

On page 19 of Applicant's remarks, Applicant argues that "there is absolutely no mention or hint of any piconet telecommunications devices maintaining an activity log".

In response to applicant's argument that the references fail to show certain features of applicant's invention, it is noted that the features upon which applicant relies (i.e., *maintaining an activity log*) are not recited in the rejected claim(s). Although the claims are interpreted in light of the specification, limitations from the specification are not read into the claims. See *In re Van Geuns*, 988 F.2d 1181, 26 USPQ2d 1057 (Fed. Cir. 1993).

Conclusion

5. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

6. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Nghi H. Ly whose telephone number is (571) 272-7911. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:30 am-5:30 pm Monday-Friday.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Marsha Banks-Harold can be reached on (571) 272-7905. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Nghi H. Ly

NH Ly
11/30/05

Marsha D Banks-Harold
MARSHA D. BANKS-HAROLD
SUPERVISOR, EXAMINER
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2000